proceeding in forma pauperis. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) (2005); Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986). The Court will appoint counsel only on a showing of "exceptional circumstances." Wilborn, 789 F.2d at 1331; U.S. v. \$292,888.04 in U.S. Currency, 54 F.3d 565, 569 (9th Cir. 1995). "A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the petitioner to articulate his claims pro se in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved." Wilborn, 789 F.2d at 1331 (internal quotations and citations omitted). A plaintiff must show that his inability to articulate his claims resulted from the complexity of the legal issues involved. Rand v. Rowland, 113 F.3d 1520, 1525 (9th Cir. 1997). Neither of these factors is dispositive; rather both should be considered together. Wilborn, 789 F.2d at 1331.

Plaintiff fails to demonstrate that there are exceptional circumstances, which warrant the appointment of counsel at this time. Plaintiff has not made a showing that this action is likely to succeed on the merits. *Wilborn*, 789 F.2d at 1331. Plaintiff's claims are nearly unintelligible and none of the other papers, including the Motion for Appointment of Counsel, sheds any light on his claims. Because of the lack of clarity in plaintiff's papers, the Court is unable to conclude that he is likely to succeed on the merits. Because plaintiff has not demonstrated a likelihood of success on the merits, the Court declines to order the appointment of counsel at this time.

(2) The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to plaintiff, counsel for the defendant, and to the Honorable Robert S. Lasnik, Chief Judge.

DATED this 24th day of January, 2006.

AMES P. DONOHUE

United States Magistrate Judge

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